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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/782,964
Filing Date: February 23, 2004
Appellant(s): BOCKING ET AL.

Signe Silver
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 11/30/09 appealing from the Office action mailed 6/5/09.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,049,796	SIITONEN	4-2000
6,950,988	HAWKINS	9-2005

20040155908 A1	WAGNER	8-2004
7,295,852 B1	DAVIS	11-2007

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 6,049,796 (Siitonen et al.), herein referred to as Siitonen, U. S. Patent No. 6,950,988 B1 (Hawkins et al.), herein referred to as Hawkins, U. S. Publication No. 2004/0155908 A1 (Wagner) and U. S. Patent No. 7, 295, 852 B1 (Davis et al.), herein referred to as Davis.

Referring to claim 1, Siitonen discloses a wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is used within a wireless network to communicate. Siitonen discloses a processor for controlling operation of the wireless communications device. Siitonen discloses a first input device coupled to the processor for accepting an input. Siitonen discloses at least one display device coupled to the processor for communicating an output. Siitonen discloses a communications subsystem coupled to the processor for communicating with the wireless network. Siitonen discloses a memory coupled to

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the processor and a storage device coupled to the processor. See Figure 1. Siitonen discloses a user interface for controlling the operations of the wireless communications device including a component to compose a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device (Figure 4A and column 2, lines 15-25). A user interface is displayed to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses that the component providing simultaneously together a prompt and a hot list (reference number 4 and 5, Figure 4A). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed. Siitonen discloses a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64). Siitonen also discloses a hot list of candidate destinations selectable at the user interface and usable as the destination (reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17). Siitonen does not disclose that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses a user interface that comprises a home screen component (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins discloses that this home screen component has a mobile status portion (Figure 5), where the top bar at the home screen includes battery status and

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connection status associated with the status of the mobile. Hawkins also discloses that the component to compose a destination is invocable from the home screen component automatically in response to input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and wherein the component to compose a destination is invocable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37). Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and

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wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination.

Siitonen and Hawkins do not disclose having an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. Wagner discloses the home screen displaying application icons for activating associated applications (Figure 5A and page 4, paragraph 64). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. Siitonen and Hawkins disclose a home screen with further display elements that can access device features (Hawkins, column 16, lines 57-63). These suggest the use of an application portion with application icons. In view of this, it would have been obvious for Siitonen and Hawkins to learn from Wagner. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications.

Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner do not disclose that the component to compose the destination is invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon. Davis discloses that the component to compose the destination is invokable from a home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon (column 6, lines 47-55). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Davis that the component to compose the destination is invokable from a home screen component

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manually by activating a communication application icon. The application icons in Davis serve the purpose of guiding the user to carry out functions such as calling another user (column 6, lines 47-55). Therefore these icons serve as guidance for providing access to applications that can be carried out. This provides motivation for Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner to access their application icons manually to compose a destination. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Davis that the component to compose the destination is invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon.

Referring to claim 2, Siitonen discloses a key-based input device to input the destination (column 2, lines 33-37).

Referring to claim 4, Siitonen and Hawkins disclose that the destination is a telephone number to be called and the input is a portion of a telephone number (Hawkins, column 21, lines 1-10).

Referring to claim 5, Siitonen discloses that the portion of the destination populates the prompt when the component to compose a destination is invoked (reference number 21, Figure 4B), where when the user enters the portion of the destination this portion is populated on the prompt.

Referring to claim 6, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is invokable in response to an auxiliary input device (column 5, lines 46-54). Siitonen does not disclose that the component to compose a destination is invokable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from

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which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device. Hawkins discloses that the component to compose a destination is invocable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device (Figures 5, 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). Hawkins discloses how the user can directly access the component to compose a destination which is invoked from a first home screen in response to a selection that is made when the home screen is displayed resulting in the display of Figure 6B. The home screen contains multiple icons at the bottom of the screen that are associated with functions carried out in a device. The interaction includes the inputting of the destination data with the interaction occurring when a first home screen is displayed in response to which the component to compose a destination is invoked. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins that the component to compose a destination is invocable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37), this input device only directed to that specific function. Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. From a home screen, the user can directly

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interact by inputting the destination to invoke a composition screen from the home screen. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins that the component to compose a destination is invocable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device.

Referring to claim 7, Siitonen and Hawkins disclose that the component to compose a destination is further invocable in response to at least one of an interaction with the home screen component of the user interface (Hawkins, column 19, lines 42-48), where Hawkins discloses how the user can directly access the component to compose a destination which is invoked from a first home screen in response to a selection that is made when the home screen is displayed resulting in the display of Figure 6B. Siitonen and Hawkins also disclose that the component to compose a destination is further invocable in response to an auxiliary input device (Siitonen, column 5, lines 46-54).

Referring to claim 8, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is enabled to move between the prompt and hot list (column 2, line 51-column 3, line 16), where the user is able to input data into the prompt and move to the hot list to make the final selection.

Referring to claim 9, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is adapted to provide a filtered list of destinations from a store of destinations on the device in response to a filter input received at the user interface, the filtered list selectable at the user interface to choose a destination (column 3, lines 4-13 and Figure 4C).

Referring to claim 10, Siitonen discloses that the prompt is adapted to permit navigating and changing the destination while composing (column 6, lines 1-3), where within the prompt navigations occur to move in different directions to change and delete the destination typed in during composing.

Referring to claim 11, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is adapted to provide at least one action button for terminating composition of the destination (column 6, lines 1-4), where the characters can be cleared with a backspace button that terminates the composition of the destination provided in the user interface which includes the component to compose a destination.

Referring to claim 12, Siitonen discloses in a wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network a method for composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is used within a wireless network to communicate. A user interface is displayed to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses providing a composition screen, providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64). Siitonen discloses

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providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a hot list for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations selectable as destinations (reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed. Siitonen does not disclose providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses providing a home screen from which to invoking a feature among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communication device (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins discloses that this home screen component has a mobile status portion (Figure 5), where the top bar at the home screen includes battery status and connection status associated with the status of the mobile. Hawkins also discloses invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to input of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of

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the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37). Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination.

Siitonen and Hawkins do not disclose having an application portion displaying one or more application icons for activating associated applications. Wagner discloses the home screen displaying application icons for activating associated applications (Figure 5A and page 4, paragraph 64). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. Siitonen and Hawkins disclose a home screen with further display elements that can access device features (Hawkins, column 16, lines 57-63). These suggest the use of an application portion with

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application icons. In view of this, it would have been obvious for Siitonen and Hawkins to learn from Wagner. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications.

Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner do not disclose that the application icons comprise a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen. Davis discloses a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen (column 6, lines 47-55). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Davis a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen. The communication icon in Davis serves the purpose of providing guidance to the user to carry out specific functions such as calling another user (column 6, lines 47-55). Therefore these icons serve as guidance for providing access to applications that can be carried out. This provides motivation for Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner to learn from Davis an icon means for accessing the composition screen. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Davis that the application icons comprise a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen.

Referring to claim 13, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination using the prompt in response to a key-based input (column 2, lines 33-37 and lines 51-53).

Referring to claim 15, Siitonen and Hawkins disclose that the destination is a telephone number to be called (Hawkins, column 21, lines 1-10).

Referring to claim 16, Siitonen discloses populating the prompt with the portion of the destination (reference number 21, Figure 4B), where when the user enters the portion of the destination this portion is populated on the prompt.

Referring to claim 18, Siitonen discloses moving between the prompt and hot list in response to navigation about the composition screen (column 2, line 51-column 3, line 16), where the user is able to input data into the prompt and move to the hot list to make the final selection.

Referring to claim 19, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination selected from the hotlist and generating the outgoing communication in response (column 3, lines 9-17).

Referring to claim 20, Siitonen discloses providing a filtered list of destinations from a store of destinations on the wireless communications device in response to a filter input at the user interface, the filtered list selectable to choose the destination (column 3, lines 4-13 and Figure 4C).

Referring to claim 21, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination and generating the outgoing communication in response (column 3, lines 9-17).

Referring to claim 22, Siitonen discloses providing a cursor adapted for use in navigating and changing the destination while composing (column 7, 26-59), a cursor can be manipulated, where the navigation of the cursor within the search field can be changed to change the destination that is being inputted during composition.

Referring to claim 23, Siitonen discloses providing at least one action button for terminating composition of the destination (column 6, lines 1-4), where the characters

can be cleared with a backspace button that terminates the composition of the destination.

Referring to claim 24, Siitonen discloses a computer program product having a computer readable medium tangibly embodying computer executable code stored thereon for carrying out the functionality claimed below (column 4, lines 11-26). The PDA device contains software routines that carry out the functions described below. The PDA represents the computer program product with computer readable medium which stores the software routine that when executed carries out the functionality claimed. Siitonen discloses composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by a wireless communications device for use in a wireless network (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is used within a wireless network to communicate. A user interface is displayed to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses a composition screen providing simultaneously together, a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64) and a hot list usable for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations usable as the destination (reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed. Siitonen does not disclose providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses providing a home screen

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invoking a feature among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communication device (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins discloses that this home screen component has a mobile status portion (Figure 5), where the top bar at the home screen includes battery status and connection status associated with the status of the mobile. Hawkins also discloses invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to input of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37). Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input

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steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination.

Siitonen and Hawkins do not disclose having an application portion displaying one or more application icons for activating associated applications. Wagner discloses the home screen displaying application icons for activating associated applications (Figure 5A and page 4, paragraph 64). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. Siitonen and Hawkins disclose a home screen with further display elements that can access device features (Hawkins, column 16, lines 57-63). These suggest the use of an application portion with application icons. In view of this, it would have been obvious for Siitonen and Hawkins to learn from Wagner. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications.

Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner do not disclose that the application icons comprise a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen. Davis discloses a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen (column 6, lines 47-55). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Davis a communication application icon for invoking a

composition screen. The communication icon in Davis serves the purpose of providing guidance to the user to carry out specific functions such as calling another user (column 6, lines 47-55). Therefore these icons serve as guidance for providing access to applications that can be carried out. This provides motivation for Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner to learn from Davis an icon means for accessing the composition screen. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Davis that the application icons comprise a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen.

(10) Response to Argument

(a) The References Do Not Disclose All of the Features of Appellant's Claims.

Applicants argue that the cited references do not disclose a home screen component having a mobile status portion. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Hawkins discloses a home screen component with the mobile status portion displayed. A home screen component is represented as the starting screen of the application that the user begins from to access desired data within the application. In the contacts application, the screen displayed in Figures 5 and 6A represent these home screen components from which the user begins to interact with the application. As also seen in Figures 5 and 6A, these home screen components include a mobile status portion with the battery and signal data displayed for the current status of the mobile device. An application has a home screen where when the application is first accessed the home screen is first displayed and allows the user to make selections to access the desired information in the application. Furthermore, Figure 6A is referred to as an initial contact

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screen which represents this home screen. This home screen being activated when the device 100 is turned on reads on a home screen which is first displayed when a mobile device is turned on. This further defines Figures 5 and 6A as home screens.

Applicants argue that the cited references do not disclose the component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Hawkins discloses composing a destination as shown in Figure 6B. The Figure 6B includes the home screen with the user beginning to compose a destination at reference number 605. The destination is automatically accessible and invokable based on this user input at the reference number 605. Therefore the destination is invokable from the home screen automatically in response to the user inputting portions of a destination.

Applicants argue that the cited references do not disclose the component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The combination of Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis discloses the component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses composing a destination invoked from the home screen automatically in response to input from the user input device of a portion of the destination. Davis discloses a

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communication application icon for invoking a composition screen in which the user manually invokes this screen and inputs the destination. These two methods for composing and accessing destination data are used in mobile phones. These two methods are two different ways of accessing the same data and are clearly known in the field of mobile phones. Therefore providing these two methods in one system enables the user to have more choices for carrying out one feature of composing and accessing destination data. These two features provide multiple options for one user to access destination data through a mobile device. This provides motivation for the combination of Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to learn from the combination of the references Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis the component to compose a destination being invocable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination. Furthermore, reliance on a large number of references does not, without more, weigh against the obviousness of the claimed invention. *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (Court affirmed a rejection of a detailed claim to a candy sucker shaped like a thumb on a stick based on thirteen prior art references.).

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(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/Namitha Pillai/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2173

Namitha Pillai
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February 23, 2010

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